

Troops to Flow Over Till Foe Is Beaten, Says Wilson

He Reiterates Pledge to Poincare on Anniversary of
America's Landing in France—Pershing
Also Is Congratulated

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated by President Wilson to-day in reply to a message from President Poincare on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

The President's cablegram, made public by the State Department, said: "Your telegram of yesterday was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under General Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation in the great struggle."

"It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right. It is a constant satisfaction to them to know that in this great enterprise they are in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France."

Messages of congratulation on the anniversary of his arrival in France, addressed to General Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, by President Raymond Poincare of France, Premier Clemenceau, General Foch and General Petain were made public here to-day by General March, chief of staff.

The message of congratulation from President Poincare to President Wilson was received by news cable yesterday. The messages to General Pershing follow:

From President Poincare: "The anniversary of your arrival in France furnishes a happy occasion to address my warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops under your command, and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuation of their success."

From Premier Clemenceau: "On the anniversary of your arrival in France to take command of the American troops I wish, my dear general, to express to you the most powerful admiration for the powerful aid brought by your army to the cause of the Allies. With ever increasing numbers the American troops cover themselves with glory under your orders in barring the route of the invader. The day is coming when, thanks to the support of your country and the valor of its troops, the enemy, losing the initiative of operations, will be forced to incline before the triumph of our ideal of justice and peace."

From General Foch: "A year ago brought to us the American sword. To-day we have seen it strike. It is the certain pledge of victory. By it our hearts are more closely united than ever."

General Pershing's reply to President Poincare, received in official dispatches from France to-day, said: "Allow me, sir, to thank you for the kind message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us a year ago has been extended since then to the American army by all your people. To-day our armies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

"My Dear General: Your coming to French soil a year ago filled our country with enthusiasm and hope. Accept to-day the grateful homage of our soldiers for the daily increasing aid on the battlefield brought by their American brothers in arms. The last battles, where the magnificent qualities of courage and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

"The day is not far off when the great American army will play the decisive role to which history calls this army on the battlefields of Europe. Permit me, my dear general, to express to you on this anniversary day my entire confidence and assure you of my feelings of affectionate comradeship."

The Casualty List

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The army and marine casualty lists to-day contained 181 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 37; died of wounds, 11; died of accident, 3; died of disease, 6; wounded severely, 111; wounded, degree undetermined, 1; missing in action, 5. The names of the dead (names without rank given are those of privates):

Army

Killed in Action.

HULETT, Frank W., captain, Lewiston, Me.

SEXTON, Ernest Francis, lieutenant, Darien, Conn.

STEIN, George, lieutenant, 424 East 149th Street, New York.

BOVIE, Michael A., sergeant, Cheboygan, Mich.

WOODSIDE, James L., sergeant, Statesville, N. C.

BELL, George, corporal, Winchester, Idaho.

BROWN, Charles O., sergeant, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

BROWN, James W., phenix city, Ala.

CONOVER, Richard S., sergeant, East Greenwich, R. I.

CAPRACK, Michael, Para, Chicago.

CHYZER, Joseph H., No. 1, Sweden.

FLOYD, James C., Rogersville, Tenn.

JOHN, George, D., Hickman, N. Y.

JAWORSKY, Nicholas, Ch., St. Louis.

JOHNSON, Harold H., Penn Yan, N. Y.

KEMIG, John E., Tumbler, Idaho.

RENAHAN, Vincent M., Waterloo, N. Y.

RODNEY, Thomas J., Garden City, Kan.

REIDER, Charles, Amesbury, Mass.

ROTTENBERG, Samuel B., 1144 Third Street, New York.

SALNER, Morris, 1017 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

SCHNEIDER, Nicholas, Soukatchis, Russia.

STEWART, Ruford, Manassas, Ala.

TIZNETZ, Edward, Laona, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

BATES, Gordon War, Shelby, Mich.

COYLE, John H., Brighton, Mass.

MAHONEY, Frank E., Mount Hope, Wis.

MILLARD, Clyde, Montpelier, Ind.

STRONG, John A., Columbus, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

COUCH, Willie, Newnan, Ga.

DODIN, James, 1402 Cambridge, Mass.

FOSTER, William F., Willowbar, Okla.

HARDEN, Wade, Jefferson, Ohio.

PARADEL, Clarence S., La Cygne, Kan.

PRICE, John W., Council Bluffs.

Died of Accident.

SHAW, H. C., civilian, Cambridge, Mass.

GEHLE, George W., 1602 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

MARTIN, Charles H., 32 Hall Street, Tiffin, Ohio.

Severely Wounded.

MUSCIO, George C., lieutenant, 38 Grove Street, Waterbury, Conn.

BRATZKE, Tony, corporal, Chicago.

BUSLER, Leigh E., corporal, South Charleston, Ohio.

WATSON, Leonard L., sergeant, 190 Hewitt Street, Bridgeport.

DAVIS, Oliver R., sergeant, 101 Oak Street, New York.

DUNBAR, Roy, sergeant, South Chicago.

KINGMAN, Garet J., sergeant, 204 East Avenue, New Brunswick.

GABRETT, Earl, corporal, Windsor, Ill.

HANSON, Wilbur, corporal, 185 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

HEITZEL, William, corporal, Congress Street, Brooklyn.

JONAS, Paul E., corporal, Harvard, Mass.

KAUFMAN, Jacob, corporal, 386 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn.

LYDEN, John, corporal, Letterfrack, Ireland.

ROCHE, Carl, corporal, Hudson, Mass.

RYAN, Fred J., corporal, 1422 West 14th Street, New York.

SHEEHY, Jeremiah, sergeant, Lyracon, Ireland.

STURZ, John J., corporal, Chicago.

SUNDEEN, Lloyd, sergeant, Kerkhoven, Minn.

THOMPSON, Harold G., corporal, 402 Arch Street, New Britain, Conn.

BARBER, Merrill M., Spino, Okla.

BARE, Luther E., Mayville, Ill.

BLANK, James C., Shawnee, Okla.

BLOSSER, Leon, Columbus Grove, Ohio.

BRIGLIETTE, Homer, North Adams, Mass.

CATHART, Robert, Platts, Ohio.

CLARK, Harold C., 608 Morrison Street, Watertown, N. Y.

COHEN, Henry, Milwaukee.

CUNNINGHAM, Frank, Baltimore, Ireland.

DAMRON, Johnnie, Port Gay, Va.

FLOOD, Roy, Shepherdville, Ky.

GARD, Rob C., Paducah, Ky.

GLIW, Roy M., Fair, Ohio.

GRANI, Antonio, Mossano, Italy.

GRIFFIN, Louis, Greenacres, Ind.

GRIFFIN, Louis, Greenacres, Ind.

HICKETT, Martin, Chicago.

HICKS, Fred, Naples, Texas.

HURTUK, Stephen, 1182 Penbrook Street, Bridgeport.

JACKSON, Bernard E., Chicago.

Officer Killed in Pershing Honors Twelve With War Came Here an Distinguished Service Cross Illiterate German

Lieutenant Stein Was an American Soldier by Choice
Two Officers and Nine Enlisted Men Decorated for Special Bravery in Action

Major Berry Wounded

Mother Receives Letter From Soldier Dated Day After His Reported Death

Lieutenant George Stein, reported yesterday as killed in action, was a German by birth and a conscientious American soldier by choice. He was expected soon to be promoted to the rank of captain. A bomb dropped from a raiding German aeroplane on May 28 killed him.

Eleven years ago he came to this country from Germany, unable to read or write. His first employment was in a Massachusetts college town as janitor of a fraternity house. After a few



MAJOR B. S. BERRY

months he came to New York, making his home with Charles M. Sensman, of 424 East 149th Street, The Bronx.

The earnest but illiterate German youth found that even in New York there was small opportunity. Continued ill fortune led to despondency, and he was on the verge of desperation when, after twelve months in America, he took Mr. Sensman's advice and enlisted in the army.

He took advantage of every opportunity open to the enlisted man to obtain an adequate education, and during the period of border patrol, when he was wearing a sergeant's stripes, was recommended as a candidate for the examinations for second lieutenant's commissions. He passed with ease and sailed for France more than a year ago with a commission. Shortly after his arrival there he was made a first lieutenant. He recently wrote to Mr. Sensman:

"I am so happy and proud on account of the way things are coming on. I have been promoted to a first lieutenant and expect my captaincy soon. I am working hard, rest assured. I am extremely happy over my lot. Rest assured that I am feeling fit, am efficient and wholly deserving of the honors which our government has vested in me."

"I pray to God that whatever occasion may arise in my position do not jeopardize one single life of our men. I realize the great responsibility and will do my utmost in every respect."

A New York Major

Major Benjamin S. Berry, of 510 West 123d Street, son of William Berry, former State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, who is now collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is named in the marines casualty list as seriously wounded in action. He was wounded on June 6, his thirty-fifth birthday.

He had recently been promoted to the command of a battalion and had played a prominent part in the fighting forced by the marines in France. Although no word of his exploits had filtered through the transatlantic censorship, his wife, Mrs. Minnie Berry, cherishes a clipping from a French newspaper concerning them. A paragraph of it follows:

"By his leadership he impressed on the unit he commanded the finest military spirit. By the judicious disposition he made of his men, his company, which was violently attacked by a strong assaulting detachment, was able to resist victoriously and to inflict serious losses on the enemy."

Major Berry was born in Chester, Penn., and attended the military college there and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He saw active service in Santo Domingo in 1912 and was a member of the American forces landed at Vera Cruz in 1914. He is in the 5th Regiment of the Marine Corps and was among the first to go to France.

Prior to her marriage to Major Berry, Mrs. Berry was Miss Minnie Parente, of Berlin, N. H. Her sister, Mrs. D. Clifford Martin, lived in New York City. Her father, Paul Parente, a brother of Major Berry, is a lieutenant in the regular army.

It was discovered yesterday that the unofficial report that the major of Marines, Frank E. Evans, had been slightly wounded in the fighting on the Marne was erroneous. His name never appeared in the casualty list and a rumor that he had been wounded is believed to have resulted from a guesswork identification of an unnamed major of Marines mentioned in a major of paper dispatch several days ago. Major Evans's wife, who lives in Washington, received a cable message from him Thursday saying that he was well and had just obtained a furlough, which he was spending in Paris.

Joined Machine Guns

Samuel Rottenberg, mentioned in the casualty list as killed in action, was the son of Elias Rottenberg, of 607 Third Avenue, who was forty years old when he gave up his job as a clothing cutter in Rochester, N. Y., to enlist in a machine gun battalion. "He died for his country, and I am proud of my boy," said Elias Rottenberg yesterday.

"I've got a job that's worth while," he said yesterday. He was of 1472 Webster Avenue, The Bronx, told his

Upton Man Drowned

Corporal George W. Gehle, of 1602 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, who was drowned at sea, was a member of a Camp Upton infantry regiment. He was on the Mexican border with the 23d Regiment. His mother was informed that his body had been recovered and would be sent home.

Mrs. Rebecca Salner, of 1017 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, whose son, Morris, was reported as killed in action on May 28, received a letter from him dated May 29. He wrote that he hoped to obtain a furlough within a few months and come home.

He was a member of the "Syracuse Bri-

Plane Motor Stops Far Over Hun Line, But Flier Escapes

New Yorker Tells of Thrilling Flight of Miles

Teeth Break in Crash

That Is His Principal Injury, Though His Machine Is Wrecked

With his motor "dead" at an altitude of 14,000 feet, his flight companions far away in pursuit of enemy fliers, and assailed by a German "circuit" of half a dozen German combat planes, First Lieutenant Frederick Dudley Doan, of New York, was yet able to land safely near the headquarters of his squadron, a unit of the British air forces, on the night of May 21. His machine was completely wrecked, but the only personal damage he suffered, according to a letter just received by his mother, was the loss of a wisdom tooth, which, apparently, was driven through his jaw.

Lieutenant Doan is twenty years old. His grandfather was Brigadier General Frederick T. Locke, chief of staff of the 5th Corps of the Federal Army in the Civil War. His father, until his death about five years ago, was head of the classical department of DePaul College, Nebraska, which was named for his family.

On account of his age and lack of weight, Lieutenant Doan was rejected for service in any department of the United States military establishment, and enlisted in the British air forces last summer. He was trained at Toronto, became a second lieutenant last December and was promoted to his present grade in March. The story of his exploit is told in two letters to his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Locke Doan. The first, dated May 22, says:

"Mother Dear: Your little boy is still living, although the squadron had given me up as missing or dead. "We went over the lines at about 14,000 feet last night at 8 o'clock. As soon as we got over the lines trouble started. The Hun filled the air with shells, and the black and white patches of bursting shells were all around the machines. My motor was no good at all and I lost the flight to which I belonged."

"Finally, after fooling around by myself for a while ten miles in the air, I found another flight of our squadron, to which I tried to tack on. After dodging shells for a while the flight dived on three Huns, and the last I saw of any of our machines was my teammate, whom I passed about twenty feet away. Then my motor died, and there was I, ten miles behind the German lines, at 14,000 feet, with a dead engine."

"Shortly afterward the whole German air force attacked, and you could not see for bullets. There must have been forty or fifty of them. My engine was going only once in a while I started out for our own lines, with half a dozen Huns hanging on to my tail. I finally got across our lines and landed. But what a landing!

"The first time I touched the ground my right wheel came off and ran along the side of me. Then all of a sudden everything went black and the next thing I knew some one was telling me the machine was not on fire and they would get me out in time. The machine was an absolute wreck and I had three teeth broken, one of which was split up and down. Otherwise not a scratch. Well, they hauled me out and took me down to headquarters, where I phoned my safe (?) arrival. They sent over and picked my 'remains' and we returned twenty-four hours later. The place where I landed furnished me sheets and three good meals. So why worry?"

"I was mighty darn lucky. Of course our men got three Huns in the scrap. That is understood."

Lieutenant Doan continues the story of his remarkable experience in a second letter May 24 as follows:

"Mother Dear: Just at present I am a pretty sight. My right cheek is swollen out to a balloon and I have a hole in my lower jaw you could put a house in. Also not allowed to fly for two days. I have left part of me somewhere in France, namely, a perfectly good wisdom tooth. That blamed crash I had recently. Of course I was awfully lucky to get back across the lines without being shot down or killed in Germany, and still more lucky to get out of the wreckage without being killed, as the machine was in all little bits, and I was underneath, as usual."

"All that I got was this tooth, split from top to bottom, and two others chipped. Yesterday I went to the hospital, took gas and had it out and then caught cold in the excavation."

"If you want to know how it feels, have your motor stop when you are ten miles behind the German lines just try it."

In a previous letter, penned just before his escape from death or capture, the young New Yorker tells how one of his companions killed a German who he could not train his machine gun.

"In ordinary times," he says, "we do only one show a day. That is, one two and a half hour patrol into Hun land. But when the push is on it means three shows a day."

"One of the boys in this outfit was straining trenches, dying just over the top and up ahead he could see a Hun aiming at him with a rifle. He was too near the ground to use his machine gun, so he just dropped another six inches and took the Hun's head off with the axle of his under carriage."

"The blow broke the axle and knocked the wheels off, so he came back and landed without any wheels."

High British Official Held in Jonas Case

LONDON, June 14.—A prominent official of the Government Office was arrested to-day in connection with the case of former Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Jonas of Sheffield, according to "The Evening News."

Sir Joseph Jonas was charged in the Bow Street police court on June 12 with having, together with various other persons whose names were not known, obtained and communicated "certain information prejudicial to the interests of the state and information relating to prohibited places and things therein."

Sir Joseph, who was remained for a week on bail, was born and educated in Germany, becoming a British subject by naturalization in 1876. He was prominent as a steel manufacturer. It was stated by "The Evening News" on the day the accusation was lodged that the alleged offense was committed before the war began, and it was added that the understanding was that a War Office official would figure in the case.

Canada Cuts Imports Of Food From U. S.

Forbids Entry of Less Essential Perishable Products to Restore Trade Balance

(Special Despatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Canadian government has promulgated an order in council prohibiting the importation from the United States of less essential perishable foodstuffs, according to an announcement made to-day by the food administration. This action is taken, it is stated, not because there is a surplus of food in Canada, but to reestablish Canada's trade balance. Under war conditions Canadian imports from the United States have shown heavy increases, far overbalancing her exports to this country.

So far only highly perishable products are placed on the list of prohibited foodstuffs. The new order is effective only on goods shipped from the point of origin in the United States on or after June 18.

The foodstuffs which now are under the ban are blackberries, gooseberries, currants, cucumbers, watermelons, artichokes, challois, green peas, red maine, parsnips, salsify, pomegranates, quinces, nectarines, mangoes, eggplant, green peppers, brussels sprouts, asparagus, mushrooms, parsley, endives, beets and turnips. With these exceptions, foods may be brought into Canada, as at present, under a blanket license.

German Losses Reduce Submarine Operations

Marked Decrease in Sinkings Since Raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge

PARIS, June 14.—Enemy submarine operations have lessened greatly in the western and central English Channel since the blockading of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

The number of submarines operating has also appreciably diminished owing to the severe losses in recent months.

Americans in Canadian List

OTTAWA, June 14.—The following Americans are mentioned in to-day's overseas casualty list: Killed in action: W. Conroy, City Hospital, Boston; E. F. Fabre, Peoria, Ill. Wounded: J. A. Mailen, Great Falls, Mont.; A. T. Reinhold, Polk, Penn. R. V. Smith, Portland, Ore. A. Oakley, 6 Harrison Street, New York City. Ill.: G. H. Mason, Hartford, Conn. Gaston E. Miller, Hartford, Kan., and C. Pletka, Chicago.

British Casualties, 34,171

LONDON, June 14.—British casualties reported in the week ending to-day totaled 34,171 officers and men, of this number 4,447 being killed.

The casualties were divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 231; men, 4,216. Officers wounded or missing, 809; men, 28,825.



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